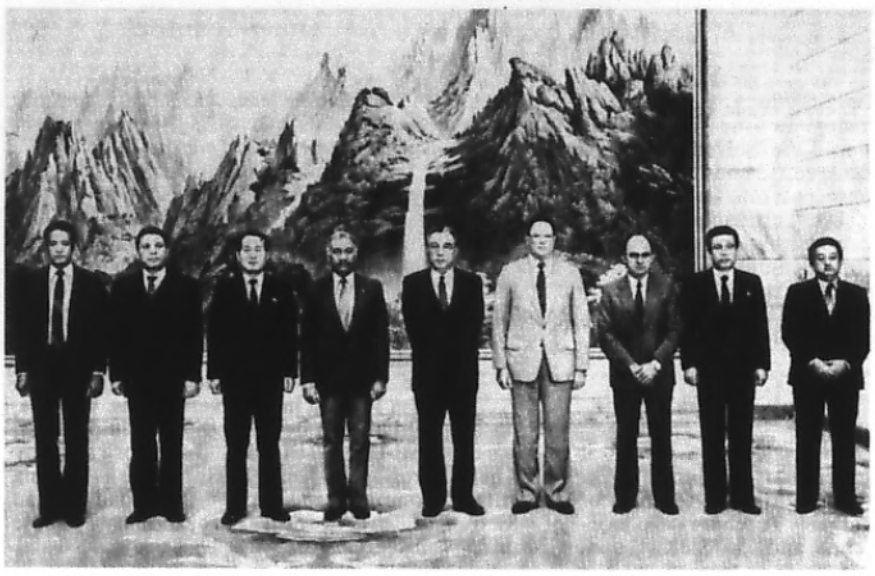
The People's Korea

No. 1,358 EVERY SATURDAY OCTOBER 24, 1987 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00) (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

President Kim Il Sung Receives Cuban Communist Party Del.



President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 12 received the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Mr. Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPC, vice president of the Council of the Republic of Cuba and president of the National Control and Revision Committee of the party central committee. (Rodong Sinmun, Oct. 13)

Pyongyang Charges Seoul With Infiltrating Spy Boat

Maj. Gen. Li Tae Ho lodged a strong protest with the American side in connection with a spy boat which intruded into the territorial waters of the DPRK on Oct. 7.

At the 440th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held at Panmunjom on Oct. 14 at the request of the Korean side, senior member Li Tae Ho demanded the Americans to immediately stop hostile acts which will lead to military tensions and conflicts.

The south Koreans are not qualified to speak at MAC meetings as they are not a signatory to the Armistice Agreement.

Stating that the DPRK sent an investigation group to the spot immediately after the incident broke out and probed in detail the truth of the incident, the senior member showed the enemy side videotapes recording the work of the investigation group.

Li Tae Ho said:

"The vessel of the enemy side intruded deep into our territorial waters (38 degrees 18 minutes north latitude and 124 degrees 12 minutes east longitude) and committed radar espionage with its lights off both on the port and the starboard and even its navigation light off. It did not obey the signal of our patrol boat and the enemy side's vessel, unable to get rid of our control, hit it and sank. This shows that the vessel of the enemy side intruded into our territorial waters not for fishing but

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Chinese Premier Assures Support For Pyongyang

Mr. Zhao Ziyang, Acting General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on Oct. 6 met the delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK headed by Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of its standing committee at Zhongnanhai in Beijing.

Premier Zhao Ziyang congratulated the Korean people on their achievements in socialist construction under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Stating that the Chinese party and people are following developments on the Korean Peninsula with a keen interest, he said, "China supports a series of reasonable propositions and proposals put forward by President Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula and the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea."

Decrees of DPRK Central People's Committee

PYONGYANG October 15 (KCNA) – President Kim Il Sung on Oct. 14 promulgated decrees of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

According to the decrees, the Metal and Machine-Building Industry Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has been replaced by the Ministry of Metal Industry and the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry.

Hong Song Nam has been relieved of the post of first vice premier and appointed vice premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the State Planning Commission. And Pak Nam Gi has been relieved of the post of chairman of the State Planning Commission upon his transfer to other post.

Kye Hyong Sun has been relieved of the post of chairman of the Metal and Machine-Building Industry Commission and appointed minister of machine-building industry and Choe Man Hyon has been appointed minister of metal industry.

N-S Olympic Talks Best Way to Solve Co-hosting Question: Pyongyang

A letter addressed by the chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee to his south Korean counterpart dated Oct. 3 again urged Seoul to sit at a table in the north-south bilateral talks to solve the co-hosting problem of the 24th Olympic Games.

"It is self-evident that a progress can hardly be expected from the tripartite talks, if it were held before the north and south Olympic committees sit at a conference table and reach mutual understanding," said Kim Yu Sun, DPRK Olympic Committee chairman, in the letter.

"We still consider that there is no better way than to realize co-sponsorship for the sake of your side, of us, of the Olympics and of world peace," he stressed.

Earlier on Oct. 2, Chairman Kim Yu Sun informed the south side that a letter concerning the Games would be delivered on Oct. 3, but the south side refused to accept it until Oct. 12. Because of the south side's delayed reception of the letter, talks between Pyongyang and the International Olympic Committee slated for Oct. 7 were not held. Seoul received it on Oct. 12.

In order to create a major breakthrough in a deadlocked state of the talks concerning the co-hosting of the 24th Olympiad by the north and the south of Korea, Pyongyang proposed to hold north-south bilateral talks on the issue in a letter dated Sep. 12.

The south side, however, totally rejected the proposal, insisting on three-way talks and the unilateral hosting of the Games.

Talks between the north and south Olympic committees with the IOC were so far been held four times in the past three years, but no agreement has yet been reached.

(See related stories on page 4)

Harare Probes into "Unification Church"

The Zimbabwean government recently decided to investigate into the illegal activities of the "Unification Church", an anti-communist organization engaged in clandestine activities in south Korea, Japan, the United States and other parts of the world under the cloak of religion, a Tass report from Harare said.

The "Unification Church" which had been conducting all kinds of tricky activities in Latin America and Europe, has made its way into African countries recently.

According to the Ziana News Agency of Zimbabwe, Mun Son Myong, boss of the organization, and his group are trying to infiltrate through bogus companies even into state organs, army and security forces.

A court organ in Harare collected confessions from a woman who had once been embraced by the Mun Son Myong group.

Noting that the bosses of the church in the course of their regular secret meetings would criticize the government's policies and socialist line in their "preachings", she reportedly exposed that they found fault even with the national flag of Zimbabwe bearing the red star.

She said that the Mun Son Myong group had subjected to harsh torture and persecution those who refused to follow the "doctrine" of its church or protest against it.

Meanwhile, the Benin government on Sep. 15 closed a "training center" of the "Unification Church" and expelled a group of south Koreans who operated it under the guise of Japanese nationality.

Pyongyang's Arms Cut Proposal Supported

Foreign party, state and government leaders welcomed and actively supported the July 23 proposal of the DPRK government for massive phased arms reduction in the north and the south of Korea, a KCNA report on Oct. 12 said.

According to the report, Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra said Pyongyang's proposal for disarmament is

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Delegates to U.N. Support DPRK's Efforts for Peace & Reunion

Delegates of various countries, speaking at the plenary meeting of the 42nd U.N. General Assembly which opened on Sep. 21, expressed support to and solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country, according to reports from the U.N. Headquarters in New York.

President of Mozambique Joaquim Alberto Chissano supported the initiatives of the DPRK for the peaceful reunification of the country.

The Togolese minister of foreign affairs and cooperation stressed the need of expressing support for the three principles of national reunification advanced by the DPRK government.

He said the way of reunifying the

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Central Symposium on 5th Publication Anniv. of Secretary Kim Jong Il's Work in DPRK

A central symposium marking the fifth anniversary of the publication of "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU," a work of Secretary Kim Jong Il, was held Oct. 14 at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang.

Speeches were made at the symposium on the subjects "The Work of Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il 'The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU' Is an Immortal Encyclopedia for the Building of a Revolutionary Party of the Working Class in Our Era," "Our Party's Experience of Founding a Juche-Type Revolutionary Party and Strengthening and Developing It Is a True Example of Building a Revolutionary Party of the Working Class," "To Ensure Oneness of Ideology and Leadership Is a Demand Emanating from the Nature of a Working-Class Party," "Modelling the Whole Party on the Juche Idea Is a Fundamental Question Arising in Building the Party as the Guide of Socialist and Communist Society under a Far-Reaching Plan" and "To Firmly Defend the Lineage of the Party and Carry It forward Purely Is a Firm Guarantee For Carrying the Party's Cause to Thorough Accomplishment."

Speakers were unanimous in stressing that the work is an encyclopedic work which comprehensively consummates the law of building a new-type party of the working class in our era on the basis of a profound scientific analysis of the historical experience of building our party.

*DIU (the Down-with-Imperialism Union)

Seminars on DPRK President's Works Held in Foreign Countries

Seminars on works of President Kim Il Sung were held recently in Tanzania, Sierra Leone and other countries.

Tanzania

A seminar on his work "Let Us Uphold Chajusong" was held in the Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, Group for the Study of Kimilsungism.

The chief of the group in his report said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that all problems arising in the revolutionary struggle should be solved in conformity with the specific conditions of one's country relying on one's own people.

The principle of Chajusong put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the most important principle that all people should maintain without fail for a successful revolution and construction.

Sierra Leone

Seminars on the work were held by the group of teachers of the Milton Margai Teachers College of Sierra Leone and the Sierra Leone Group for the Study of the Idea of Independence of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Other seminars on the work "Theses on Socialist Education" were held by the Group for the Study of the Great Juche Idea of Namibian Students and the Group of Teachers of the Freetown Teachers College for the Study of the Immortal Juche Idea in Sierra Leone.

Other Countries

In Bangladesh, a joint seminar on the work "Let Us Develop South-South Cooperation" was held.

The seminar on the work was held by the Society for the Study of the Juche Methods of Farming of the Kim Il Sung Institute of Agricultural Science in Guinea.

Meanwhile, the attendants of a seminar on his work "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" which was held by the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Goedverwagting, Guyana, said the strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle put forward by President Kim Il Sung is a guiding compass indicating the road ahead of the world's revolutionary people in their struggle.

Seminars on the Secretary's Work Abroad

A seminar on the work of Secretary Kim Jong Il "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea" was recently held by the Pottery Factory Group of Mali for the Study of Kimilsungism.

The deputy chief of the group said in his speech:

The publication of the work "On Some Problems of Education in the Juche Idea" by His Excellency the dear leader Kim Jong Il represents a great exploit in his outstanding ideological and theoretical activity.

The work gives perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical questions arising in the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause.

The work demonstrated the truth and greatness of the Juche idea once again to the world.

Other seminars on the work were held by:

- The Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea in New Delhi, India;
- The Society for the Study of the Juche Philosophy of Meerut University of India;
- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Copenhagen, Denmark;
- The Group for the Study of great Kimilsungism of Teachers of Higher Middle School of Kampala, Uganda;
- The Swiss Group for the Study of the Juche Idea;
- The Group for the Study of the Works of President Kim Il Sung of the Turku Branch of the Finland-Korea Association;
- The Group for the Study of the Great Juche Philosophy in Sierra Leone;
- The Peruvian Centre for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung;
- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in Landjia, Central Africa;
- The Kim Il Sung Library in Somalia;
- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Kalkara Club of the Malta Labour Party;
- The Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of the Beljabuja Club of the Malta Labour Party;
- The Dar-es-Salaam Juche Idea Study Society of Tanzania;
- The Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, Group for the Study of the Juche Philosophy; and
- The Dar-es-Salaam University of Tanzania.

Pyongyang Meet to Mark 7th Year of DCRK Founding Proposal

A Pyongyang meeting was held on Oct. 9 at the Central House of Workers on the lapse of 7 years since President Kim Il Sung put forward a proposal for founding a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

In his report at the meeting Mr. Chon Gum Chol, director of the Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, noted that at the Sixth Congress of the WPK in October 1980 President Kim Il Sung advanced the proposal for founding a DCRK as a new epoch-making way of opening a decisive phase for national reunification.

He said:

We not only put forth a new proposal for disarmament negotiations in view of the urgent demand of the situation and the trend of the times but also repeatedly came up with lenient, concrete proposals for arms reduction including the proposal to hold talks between the foreign ministers of the north and the south of Korea with the participation of the U.S. secretary of state, taking into consideration the demand of the south Korean authorities. The United States and the south Korean authorities however, have continually insisted on their anti-peace, anti-dialogue and anti-reunification stand while evading disarmament negotiations up to this day a few months after our side advanced the proposal.

The reunification of our country should be based on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the historical July 4 North-South Joint Statement and be realized in accordance with the proposal for founding a DCRK, its embodiment, in reflection of the unanimous will and desire of the entire Korean people.

Rodong Sinmun Editorial On 42nd Founding Anniv. Of WPK

Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on Oct. 10 dedicated an editorial to the 42nd anniversary of the founding of the WPK.

Noting that the WPK announced its birth to the whole world on Oct. 10, 1945, the editorial said this was an event of weighty significance in the development of the Korean revolution and in the socio-political life of the people.

It said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung accomplished the cause of founding our party, drawing on the successes and experience of party building he had personally attained during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, with the result that a new-type party of the working class, a revolutionary party of Juche came into being, and our people have been able to more energetically push ahead with the revolution and construction with a strong militant general staff.

Our party has grown to be an invincible vanguard organization and performed imperishable feats for the times and history while paving a unique path of building a revolutionary party of the working class for a long time.

After its founding, our party successfully carried out the democratic and socialist revolutions and triumphantly accelerated socialist construction while constantly expanding and strengthening its ranks, thus turning our country into a socialist country, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defense. At the same time, it led the army and the people to defend with credit the security of the country and the gains of the revolution from imperialist aggression and firmly safeguarded the Eastern outpost of socialism. Tremendous changes have taken place in the literal sense of the term in our country under the leadership of the party, and our people have become a proud, dignified people who are successfully hewing the untrodden path to socialism and communism.

The Workers' Party of Korea is publicly recognized as a reliable vanguard detachment of the world working class for its staunch revolutionary principle, anti-imperialist and independent stand and great contributions it has made to the international cause of the working class.

It is entirely because it has had the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the party centre at its head that our party was founded in time from its deep and strong roots and has constantly grown stronger and developed and led the people along a straight path to victory, taking upon itself the burdens of the Korean revolution and the times.

Our glorious party is a distinguished organizer and leader of the cause of building a revolutionary party.

New changes have been effected in all fields of party work and party building under the slogan of modelling the whole party on the Juche idea, and our party has assumed its nature and appearance more clearly as a Juche-type party. This is entirely a fruition of our party's correct policies and leadership.

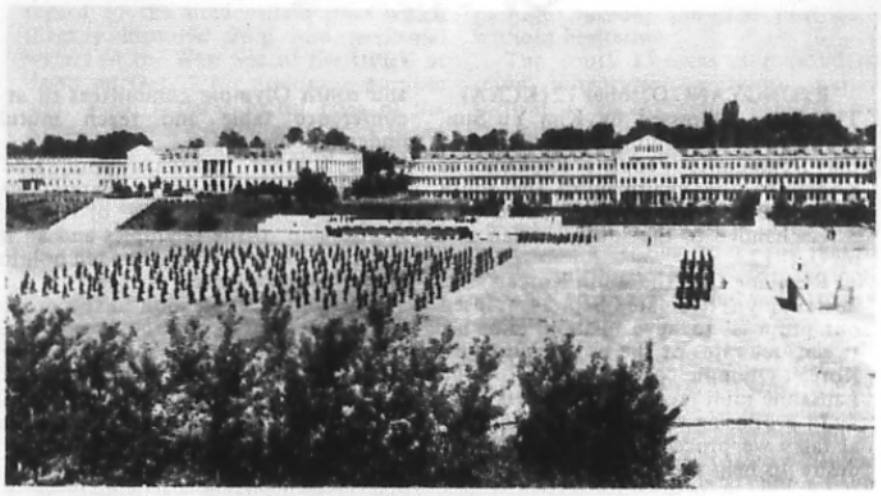
The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Through a long period of revolutionary struggle our party has earned unqualified support and trust from the masses and become an unconquerable party which is firmly united, and has rich experience and the ability to give seasoned leadership."

Our party is an unconquerable organization whose millions of members with ardent loyalty are united single-heartedly around one solid centre, and is an ideological and purposeful integral whole of the Juche-type revolutionaries who take the Juche idea as their world outlook.

Nothing can break and no force on earth can match the unity and cohesion of our party the whole of which is rallied behind the great leader with the ideology and purpose of Juche and on the basis of revolutionary comradeship.

40th Birthday of Mangyongdae Revolutionary School Celebrated



Partial view of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School in Pyongyang

A meeting was held on Oct. 11 at the People's Palace of Culture to celebrate the 40th founding anniversary of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School (Oct. 12, 1947).

The meeting was attended by O Jin U, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and minister of People's Armed Forces; Pak Sung Chul and Rim Chun Chu, members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice presidents; Kang Song San, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the WPK Central Committee; O Guk Ryol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; and other senior officials.

At the meeting Vice President Pak Sung Chul read out a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the teachers and pupils of the school.

Rector of the school O Jae Won made a report at the meeting.

NOTE:

The school is a seat of learning for the children of revolutionaries who fell in the fight for the liberation of the country, the freedom and liberation of the people and the final victory of the Korean revolution.

The school enrolls bereaved children with a schooling of the four-year primary school and gives them political and military education, while completing their secondary general education.

The school has modernly furnished buildings, a library and a practice workshop and other facilities for daily life.

There are lecture rooms for special training, laboratories and 10-odd chairs in the school.

It was founded and has grown under the great solicitude and particular loving care shown by President Kim Il Sung.

The school produced a great many multilaterally prepared reserves of national cadres in the past 40 years. Now they are playing the pivotal role at the main posts of the party, the state and the People's Army.

One Won Coins to Be Minted

The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a decree on minting metal coins of one *won*.

According to the decree dated Oct. 1, the Central Bank of the DPRK shall mint metal coins of one *won* to consolidate the independent monetary system of the country and provide better convenience in people's use of money and shall circulate them together with one *won* notes now in use from Dec. 1, 1987.

Successes in Economic Construction in DPRK

Anju Orlon Spinning Mill Goes into Operation

The Modern Anju Orlon Spinning Mill of the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex was put into operation.

The mill occupying a spacious building space consists of a three-storied major building and a eight-storied auxiliary building.

It is a modern mill which spins several thousand tons of orlon a year with orlon cotton of the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex as a raw material.

A commissioning ceremony of the mill took place on the spot on Oct. 10.

Wiwon Power Station Partially Commissioned

The Wiwon Power Station which has risen in all grandeur in the northern area of the DPRK was partially commissioned.

This station is one more big power production base which annually turns out much electricity with water resources abundant in the River Amnok.

The construction of the Wiwon Power Station helps toward more fully meeting the increasing demand of the national economy for electricity and makes positive contribution to hitting the electricity target of 100 billion kWh.

Its partial commissioning ceremony took place on Oct. 10.

Long-Distance Belt Conveyer Line Completed

The long-distance belt conveyer line of the February 8 Chikdong Youth Coal Mine of the Sunchon District Coal Mining Complex has been completed.

The more than 4,700 meter long line linking an underground cutting site to a railway station has several motor stations and loading installations with a capacity of millions of tons.

The transport capacity of the coal mine has increased considerably with the construction of this new conveyer line.

The commissioning ceremony of the line was held on Oct. 5.

Rice Harvests Wound Up

Countryside in the DPRK rejoiced over a rich crop

Rice harvesting had been completed in the Korean countryside by Oct. 9.

According to data available at the agricultural commission, rice and maize harvesting has been completed in all areas including Pyongyang Municipality, South Pyongan Province, South and North Hwanghae provinces, Kaesong and Nampo municipalities.

Now the villages are concentrating efforts on bringing in rice sheaves and thrashing. This work is progressing at fast speed.

The villages in South Hwanghae Province are the pace-setter in thrashing.

The speed of thrashing in Sinchon, Chongdan, Samchon and Chaeryong counties is 1.7-2.0 times that at the comparable time last year.

◀ Outside view of the Anju Orlon Spinning Mill of the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex

No Better Way Than Co-hosting Olympiad

Olympics, Not Battlefield: Rodong Sinmun

The military brass hats of the United States and south Korea recently held a clandestine meeting of the "policy examination committee" and issued a "joint statement," in which they decided to increase "special military aid" to south Korea during the Olympic Games.

This is the topic of a signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun dated Oct. 6, which summarily says:

It is not hard to gather that the "policy examination" meeting of Washington and Seoul was meant to make the "measures for military aid" more practical in south Korea: It was an extension of the U.S.-south Korea "security consultative meeting" held in May, which decided to massively beef up new sophisticated ammunitions in south Korea, "strengthen the early warning system" and fix the Pacific fleet in the waters of the Korean Peninsula next year for a "successful holding of the Olympic Games."

The Olympics is neither a fair of new-type weapons nor a battlefield. Unpardonable, indeed, is the criminal scheme of the U.S. and its local clients to abuse the Olympics for their arms build-up and war preparations.

All the more ridiculous is the fact that while putting spurs on war preparations, Washington and Seoul are describing them as a "deterrent" to "southward invasion" by someone aiming at "obstructing the Olympics."

The U.S. and south Korea spread words about "threat," not accepting the DPRK's proposals for Olympic co-hosting and disarmament negotiations.

This is a smokescreen for concealing their new war provocation moves.

They are scheming to mass huge armed forces on the plea of the Olympics, threaten and blackmail the democratic forces in south Korea with warships and guns and thus prolong the colonial dictatorial system.

The Americans and the south Koreans who intend to make the Olympics a scapegoat of stepped-up war preparations and dictatorship keep-up will be unable to escape denunciation and rejection by the entire nation and the world people.

DPRK NOC Clarifies Attitude to Olympic Talks

PYONGYANG October 9 (KCNA) – A KCNA reporter raised a question as to how the proposal of the International Olympic Committee to hold bilateral talks with the DPRK Olympic Committee on Oct. 7 is being carried into practice.

A spokesman for the DPRK Olympic Committee gave the following answer:

The IOC on Sep. 4 offered to have bilateral talks between the IOC and our Olympic Committee in Lausanne on Oct. 7 on condition that we accept the IOC's "adjusted proposal" dated July 15.

We welcomed its proposal for bilateral talks.

However, if the talks were to achieve desired success, it was necessary, first of all, to solve the fundamental differences existing between the north and the south of Korea, the parties directly concerned for the issue.

This is a lesson drawn from the four rounds of tripartite joint talks held in Lausanne over the past two years.

We proposed to the south side in mid-September, from this point of view, to have north-south bilateral talks within the framework of the Lausanne joint meeting prior to the bilateral talks with the IOC on Oct. 7.

And informing the IOC of this, we proposed to it to wait till we received a reply from the south Korean side.

The IOC side, too, expressed understanding as to our proposal for north-south bilateral talks.

Nevertheless, the south Korean side on Sep. 24 sent us a letter repudiating this proposal of ours.

We could not but be disappointed at the attitude of the south side. But, we decided to send a letter again to the south side on Oct. 2 with a single desire to solve the knotty problem at any cost, and proposed to it to accept our letter at Panmunjom.

As regards this, too, we informed the IOC of it and asked it to wait till a reply came from the south Korean side.

Knowing only to well that the IOC proposed to us to have bilateral talks on Oct. 7, the south Korean side deliberately put off the date and opted to accept the letter on Oct. 12.

As is seen above, the Oct. 7 bilateral talks could not be held on the set date as proposed by the IOC because of the insincere attitude of the south side.

We expect that although the date was a little delayed, bilateral talks between the IOC and our side would be held with success in the days ahead, if the problem with the south side is solved.

The Olympic village is being built on the Kwangbok Street in Pyongyang at a fast tempo. The DPRK is making its best efforts to co-host the Olympic Games in 1988. (Photo taken by Li Gwang Yong, a PK photographer, on Sep. 20 this year)

DPRK NOC's Letter to S. Korea

PYONGYANG October 12 (KCNA) – The letter addressed by Kim Yu Sun, chairman of the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the chairman of the south Korean Olympic Committee dated Oct. 3 was handed to the south Korean side on Oct. 12.

Recalling that the south Korean side, in its reply letter dated Sep. 24, refused our proposal to have bilateral talks between delegates of the north and south Korean Olympic committees before the Lausanne joint meeting, the letters says:

In proposing the north-south bilateral talks we proceeded from the sincere desire to help the Lausanne joint meeting and promote it.

The deadlock of the Lausanne joint meeting today has resulted from the fundamental difference of opinions between the north and the south. This is known to the whole world. Therefore, if the north and the south sit face to face and promote understanding and narrow the differences, if only a little, before having the three-way joint meeting, it would be not bad, but good in all respect.

Everyone would welcome that the north and the south, a single nation, sit down together and have heart-to-heart negotiations to find a solution for an agreement among the three parties.

But your side refused the bilateral talks, arguing that it would cause complexity. This is an act which is hardly understandable to anyone.

It is self-evident that a progress can hardly be expected from the tripartite talks, if it were held before the north and south Olympic committees sit at a conference table and reach mutual understanding.

We cannot construe your side's refusal of our proposal for bilateral talks otherwise than a refusal of the co-sponsorship of the Olympics and an intention to force a single-handed holding of the "Seoul Olympic Games."

This found expression in the successive statements of the responsible authorities of your side against the north-south co-sponsorship of the 24th Olympic Games, timed to coincide with the issue of invitations to the "Seoul Olympics."

The authorities of your side claimed that co-sponsorship was something impossible altogether and that it was too late to solve the Olympic problem. They even displayed "Tank '88" as a symbol of the "Seoul Olympics" and blared that they would fight us "with death," inciting military confrontation.

This differs little from an official announcement to the world of the end of the negotiations for the settlement of the co-hosting question of the 24th Olympic Games and of the single-handed holding of the "Seoul Olympics".

We still consider that there is no better way than to realise co-sponsorship for the sake of your side, of us, of the Olympics and of world peace.

Urging your side to think over the matter again and respond as early as possible to our proposal to hold bilateral talks for the discussion of a pressing and important question, I expect an affirmative reply from you.

Co-hosting Offer Supported

Czechoslovakia

PYONGYANG October 9 (KCNA) – Antonin Himl, president of the Czechoslovak Olympic Committee, said at a news conference on Oct. 6 that Czechoslovakia supports the realistic demand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the co-sponsorship of the Olympic Games.

Expressing strong opposition to the participation of professional sportsmen in the Olympic Games, he said: There is no change in this stand.

Yugoslavia

Yugoslavia fully supports the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to have the 24th Olympic Games co-hosted by the north and the south of Korea, and there is no change in its stand toward this.

So said Marko Orlandic, member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, when he met DPRK ambassador to his country Chi Jae Ryong on Oct. 7.

The League of Communists and government of Yugoslavia invariably support all the proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea for independent and peaceful reunification of the divided country including the proposal for the founding of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, he declared. (KCNA)

ILCRPK

The International Liaison Committee for the Reunification and Peace of Korea made public a special statement calling for an emergency measure to hold the 24th Olympic Games in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, too, according to a Tass report from Paris on Oct. 5.

The special statement said the decision itself to hold the Olympic Games only in Seoul was motivated entirely by the political intention to encourage the pro-U.S. dictatorial "regime" of south Korea.

It stressed the need to solve the matter in an equitable and democratic way to create conditions for finding a way of a peaceful reunification of Korea.

Meanwhile, Guy Dupre, secretary general of the ILCRPK, told a Tass correspondent it was a legitimate demand of the broad international public circles that part of the sports events be held in the DPRK within the framework of the Olympiad.

The sharing of Olympic Games between the north and the south will offer a favourable condition for an affirmative settlement of political issues, Dupre emphasized. (KCNA)

FCRDPRK

The French Committee for Recognizing the Democratic People's Republic of

(Continued on page 5)

S. Korean "Fishing Boat", Spy Ship: Pyongyang

The south Korean authorities are these days getting overheated with an anti-communist smear campaign with regard to the unidentified boat which illegally intruded deep into territorial waters in the West Sea of the DPRK at dawn on Oct. 7 for espionage purpose and, when a naval patrol boat of the Korean People's Army was trying to apprehend it, collided against it to be sunken.

Hitting at this, Rodong Sinmun on Oct. 9 brands this incident as a deliberate act of provocation committed by the south Koreans with the aim of creating a pretext for anti-communist confrontation racket against us and for bridging over the crisis of their rule.

A signed commentary of Rodong Sinmun summarily says:

Now the Chun junta is writhing in a hopeless state of crisis. They dare not have the front to openly suppress democratic forces after making "commitments to democratization." Still worse, they can find no justification for the "successful Olympics" in stepping up arms buildup and war manoeuvres together with Washington.

Hence, Seoul had woven the plots to becloud the image of the DPRK among the people at home and abroad at any cost, justify fascist crackdown, crackdown on "leftist procommunist forces," for the upkeep of their dictatorship and find pretexts for anti-communist confrontation, arms buildup and war manoeuvres against the DPRK. This prompted them to deliberately sent a boat into our territorial waters for espionage purpose and thus provoke us without hesitation.

The south Koreans committed one more provocation with the autumn festival as an occasion obviously with the aim of giving the people a greater shock and thus increasing the "effect" of their intrigues upon the people.

At the moment, the south Koreans are making quite a noise as if the sunken boat were a "fishing boat" and that had never intruded into our territorial waters. This is a far-fetched jargon of dastardly liars.

The sunken boat was not fishing in our territorial waters, but was spying on the waters of our side with a radar, with its left and right side lights turned off. The boat attempted to flee southward because it was a spy boat, not a fishing one, and finally ran the "risk" of colliding against our patrol boat to be sunken.

Moreover, a white skeleton mark was found at the heads of either sides of the boat, and it was sailing on the command of a destroyer which was in waiting in the area south of the sea demarcation line.

This makes it plain that the sunken boat was a spy one.

With no faked-up propaganda can the Chun junta convince people and reverse black and white.

U.S. Not Ally: Cartoonist

Son Gi Hwan, a member of the National Art Council, completed on Sep. 20 a cartoon to mourn Lee Hak Ryul, a student of Seoul National University who was sacrificed in May in the bloody crackdown upon the popular struggle against Chun Doo Hwan's unilateral suspension of constitutional debate.

The cartoon depicts the U.S. army stationed in south Korea as an "occupation force" with a caption that says "America is not an ally of south Korea after all."

Son was arrested on Oct. 2 on an alleged charge of violating the tough "National Security Law" in apparent connection with the content of the cartoon.

Meanwhile, a declaration of young art students was released recently by the Student Council of Art Departments which was formed by the students from 8 universities including Seoul National, Hongik, Ewha Womans, Inha, Chungang and Sejong universities.

In the declaration, the students demanded that the Chun junta immediately return some 2,500 art objects which have seized so far.

The students denounced the authoritarian measures against art students on the pretext of "an anti-national act" when they seek to express their individual consciousness on social affairs, and said that such an act was fundamental oppression upon the creativity of artists.

Unemployment Becomes Serious Yr. by Yr.

This year, as well as last, has been the continuation of serious unemployment which has turned into a severe social problem in south Korea.

The number of job vacancies estimated for next spring will only amount to some 60,000, including 20,000 from business conglomerates and 40,000 from other fields such as small- and medium-size industries, the teaching profession and government departments.

However, more than 150,000 university graduates are expected to come onto the job market.

Compounding the problem are the more than 50,000 graduates who failed to find a job this spring.

This means that some 140,000 will be unable to take up employment next spring.

According to the "Recruit", an employment information magazine which conducted a fact-finding survey of 92 universities, the employment rate has fallen year by year in recent years from 48.9 percent in 1984, and 44.7 percent in 1985 to 42 percent in 1987.

The employment rate is expected to further decline next year due to such problems as a decrease in recruitment by business firms, an increase in the expected number of university graduates and an accumulation of those who could not find jobs in the past.

Particularly, those who graduated from provincial universities are said to be facing more serious conditions as they have few business enterprises to provide employment opportunities and have the added handicap of prejudice and discrimination by firms against them.

Female students are in a far more difficult position that they will not employ new female graduates. Only a very limited number can expect to find employment.

As for graduates from high schools and junior high schools, no employment plans have been made public except for a statement that "a few will be employed when they become necessary."

According to a poll conducted by a certain south Korean organization, "a total of 85.3 percent of the respondants worry about the employment problem, showing the serious nature of this problem." (Taegu Maeil Shinmun, Sep. 29)

Difficulty in getting jobs naturally gives impetus to social instability.

"The (south) Korean economy now faces a crisis in which it may sink into a quagmire as shown in the tendency of the increasing unemployment rate," said the Kyonghyang Shinmun, a pro-government paper in south Korea on Sep. 10.

A long and serpentine line is being made by teacher applicants on the ground of a Seoul high school, waiting for their turn to submit applications for the employment exam. Two third of the applicants failed to be teachers due to business slump in 1986.

Co-hosting Offer

(Continued from page 4)

Korea stressed in its statement on Oct. 2 that the 24th Olympic Games must be co-hosted by the north and the south of Korea without fail.

The 24th Olympic Games must be held on conditions acceptable to all countries of the world, the statement noted, and stressed:

If the Olympic Games are held single-handedly in Seoul alone, many countries will not send their players and accordingly the Olympic movement will be further split.

The statement went on:

The FCRDPRK firmly supports the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that the Olympic Games be co-hosted by the north and the south.

The Olympic co-hosting proposal of the DPRK is a most reasonable and just one.

We call upon the governments and sports circles of all countries of the world to pay attention to the proposal of the DPRK. (KCNA)

Brief News From Seoul

Korea Shipbuilding Workers Go On Strike

Some 3,000 employees of the Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Corp. continued their strike on Oct. 13 for the second consecutive day, demanding that the company keep its promise to raise wages by 25 percent.

The workers started the strike on Oct. 12, accusing the management of breach of trust.

They argued that the company management had failed to grant them the wage hike promised three months ago in August.

The shipbuilding corporation agreed to raise the wages of workers by 25 percent when workers went on strike for six days from July 25.

Expelled Teachers Demand Reinstatement

Twenty four people including Stephen Cardinal Kim Sou Hwan and other religious and academic leaders made public a statement to support the start of a new daily newspaper published by reporters who were expelled from their positions during the harsh crackdown upon the mass media in 1980 in the wake of Chun Doo Hwan's seizure of power through the December coup in 1979.

In their statement, they said there is an urgent need for a new daily to help satisfy the insatiable desire of the people for correct information.

The 24 people who signed the statement said that they rendered their unreserved support to the publication of the new daily as it is being promoted by journalists who have been oppressed in the past.

The signatories to the statement include the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, Ham Sok Hon, Dr. Lee Hi Sung, the Rev. Kim Kwan Sok, novelist Park Kyong Ni, the Rev. Park Hyung Gyu, former education minister Kim Ok Gil, lawyer Lee Tae Yong, novelist Hwang Sun Won and Buddhist monk Song Wol Ju.

Cardinal Kim Backs New Daily by Expelled Journalists

The National Council of Teachers to Promote Democratic Education released on Oct. 13 a statement to demand their reinstatement.

In the statement they said, "The reinstatement of the expelled teachers is the first step to guarantee the right to education of all the 300,000 teachers," demanding an immediate reinstatement of the teachers driven out since 1980 when Chun Doo Hwan attempted to forge the basis of his dictatorial regime.

Meanwhile, some 40 expelled teachers started a fast for an indefinite period at a Christian hall in Seoul on Oct. 12, demanding an immediate reinstatement of 106 expelled teachers.

They had previously been occupying the office of the Council for Democratic Education since Sep.28 to demand their reinstatement.

A total of 47 expelled employees of the fishery workers association also held a rally on Oct. 12 to form a committee for the reinstatement of 489 employees who had been expelled during the 1980 political upheaval.

Film Show of New Documentaries Arranged in Tokyo

Prominent Japanese watching the documentaries at the Gakushi Hall in Tokyo.

A film show of the documentaries "President Kim Il Sung's 75th Birthday Colorfully Celebrated" and "Construction of the West Sea Barrage, One of the World's Largest Barrages" was given at the Gakushi Hall in Tokyo, on Oct. 13 under the auspices of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Attending the film show were prominent Japanese people from various fields such as politicians, academicians, journalists and those concerned with foreign culture.

Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro of the Chongryun Central Standing Committee participated in the film show.

The first documentary showed the boundless loyalty of the Korean people to President Kim Il Sung and the extent of foreign delegations' respect for him by vividly displaying grand events which took place to celebrate his 75th birthday in Pyongyang.

The second documented the energetic guidance given in the construction of the West Sea Barrage by President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il.

Nukui Kan, general secretary of the Japan Socialist Party Policy Board gave his impression of the films by saying that he was moved by the energetic guidance in the socialist construction by President Kim Il Sung.

He continued "I was convinced by the many foreign leaders and prominent figures who visited Pyongyang to celebrate the President's birthday, that the President is a leader capable of realizing the independent causes of people the world over."

Tadara Jun, a Japanese actor stressed that the construction of the West Sea Barrage was a miracle that would only have been possible in the DPRK. Particularly, the fact that a good many military men were mobilized for the socialist construction, clearly showed us the greatness and wisdom of the President and the Secretary.

Short Tour Guide of DPRK (1)

Mansudae Art Theatre

The Mansudae Art Theatre, known to the public for the first performance of the musical tale, "Song of Paradise" is situated in the centre of Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK.

The theatre, which is decorated with many beautiful frescos has a singular architectural beauty and is one of the largest theatres in the country, with a floor space of 60,000 square metres.

It has rehearsal rooms, big and small, illumination booths, dressing rooms, a small theatre, big rest rooms reserved for honoured guests, stereo-recording and operating rooms, a color telecast room fitted with video recorders and other up-to-date equipment necessary for the performance and the improvement of the artists' skills.

It also has a 40-metre high revolving stage of 2,000 square metres. Thousands of artists can give a performance on the stage at the same time. The ceiling of the auditorium has multi-colored illumination lights and the acoustics are calculated by a sounding board arranged along the wall.

An escalator moves along the spiral staircase with a picture of Mt. Kumgang in the background, giving the impression of looking at the landscape from above the clouds.

The walls of the theatre are decorated with graceful Korean paintings, sculptures and industrial art works. Pillars, walls and the interiors of spacious halls are coated with varicolored marble in harmony with the radiant light of chandeliers, adding to the beauty of the theatre.

There is a park with a fountain in front of the theatre.

The Mansudae Art Theatre, centre of Juche-based art

Shining Fruit of Korean Art

The Korean artists placed first in total points, winning the gold medal and a letter of commendation, at an art exhibition which was held recently in Algeria.

The DPRK has achieved shining success in the building of Juche-oriented art since the original idea and theory of the Workers' Party of Korea on effecting a turn in art in conformity with the demand of the developing reality were put forward in September, 1972.

Over the past 15 years, many art works worth being listed a national treasure were created and over 200 exhibitions such as national exhibition, classified exhibition and travelling exhibition were held at home and abroad. More than 20,000 art works were displayed there and millions of people saw them.

In this period, a number of works were presented to art exhibitions and festivals held in China, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, and in France, Bangladesh, Tunisia and so forth to win special prizes, first prizes and gold medals.

The artists, upholding the intention of the party, have set up grand historical monuments at revolutionary battle sites and revolutionary historical sites associated with revolutionary feats of President Kim Il Sung in the Lake Samji, Mt. Wangjae and other places to open a new chapter for the monumental art development.

Korean paintings, the traditional form of national art characteristic of succinct and clear technique and noble plastic and emotional style, have been created in great numbers.

Successes have been noted in wall painting, embroidery handicrafts, cinematic art and stage decor.

An 80-metre long wall painting "The Morning of the East Sea" and murals of Pyongyang metro and moving three-dimensional stage decor of Korean style created in operas and dramas are arousing admiration within and without.

The embroidery "The Tiger", porcelain ware and other embroideries and crafts were acclaimed at exhibitions and festivals held in various countries.

UN-sponsored Meet of Experts on Child Education Held in DPRK

The Meeting of Experts on Young Child Education and Development which opened in Pyongyang on Oct. 3 closed on Oct. 8, concluding the debate on the agenda items.

The meeting was attended by experts of preschool education from the DPRK, the Soviet Union, China, India, Switzerland, Thailand, Britain and the U.N. Children's Fund.

The meeting sponsored by the U.N. Children's Fund discussed general principle on the development of the intellectual powers of preschool children, the content of educational curriculum, the method of education, the training of nurses and other questions arising in education.

An opening session held at the People's Palace of Culture on Oct. 3 Vice-Minister of General Education Hong Li Chon made congratulatory speech. He expressed the conviction that the meeting would contribute to improving and strengthening the upbringing and education of preschool children in each country and bringing up children to be fine workers in the future.

In his congratulatory speech, head of the delegation of the U.N. Children's Fund Heleni Argyriades said:

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea exerts great efforts to the education of preschool children. The children of Korea are enjoying a happy life, being honoured as "kings" of the country.

The experience of Korea in the upbringing and education of children attracts the attention of experts in many countries of the world.

The session was followed by discussion on the agenda items.

The meeting heard a report on the first item "Development of Intellectual Powers of Preschool Children" and then speeches.

Delegates delivered at the meeting reports and speeches on the development of the intellectual faculties of preschool-age children and the characteristics of kindergarten education, the content of kindergarten curricula, the rational use of play, corelations between the nursing and education of children, method of kindergarten education and training of nurses.

Successes and experiences attained in the upbringing and education of preschool-age children in different countries were introduced and opinions were fully exchanged on ways of developing this work.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. To Pyongyang

(Sep. 21 – 28)

SEP. 21

* A delegation of the Ministry of Machine-tool and Instrument-making Industry of the Soviet Union headed by its Minister Nikolai Panichev.
* A delegation of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uganda headed by Minister of State of Internal Affairs Kizza-Besigye.
* The Kikurit Art Troupe of Finland.

SEP. 23

* A delegation of the Executive Council of the Republic of Zaire headed by Kabala Kiseka Saka, secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Zaire.

SEP. 24

* Ya. T. Novichenko, an internationalist soldier, and his family.

SEP. 26

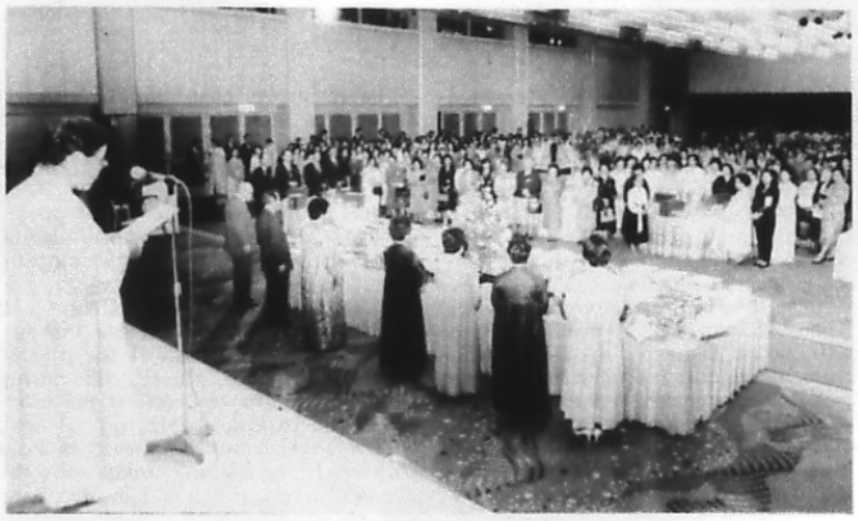
* New Indian ambassador to Korea S.S. Gill.
* West German women writer Luise Rinser.

SEP. 28

* A government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic headed by Kazimir Nagy, minister of labour and socialist affairs.
* A government delegation of the Republic of Uganda headed by Kibirango David Kaseera, minister of public service and cabinet affairs.

(Continued on page 7)

Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan Marks Its 40th Birthday



A reception was held on the evening of Oct. 12 in Tokyo in celebration of the 40th birthday of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan.

The Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan celebrated its 40th birthday on Oct. 12, when about 2,000 Korean women activists from each prefecture and Korean women in the Kanto area gathered at the Korean Cultural Hall in Tokyo.

Chairman Han Duk Su and Vice Chairman So Man Sul of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun participated in the meeting together with Chairperson Pak Chong Hyon of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan (KDWUJ) and other union officials.

Chairman Han made a congratulatory speech, in which he highly praised the achievements of the union and said that the union will contribute toward promoting the reunification of the homeland by enrolling more young women in its organization.

He was followed by a report made by Chairperson Pak Chong Hyon of the union. She summed up the past 40-year-long activities of the union as a major contribution to the education of Korean women in this country with national consciousness and pride and the mobilization of Korean women in the patriotic activities to defend their democratic national rights and promote the independent peaceful reunification of the homeland as well as progress in their own liberation.

Guest speakers at the gathering were: Kaneko Mitsu, vice chairperson of the Japan Socialist Party; Shimizu Sumiko, chairperson of the Japanese Women's Conference and general secretary of the Japanese Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity with Korean Women: Watanabe Michiko, president of the Kanto Liaison Council of the Society for Study of the Juche Idea, and Imai Michiko, a woman alpinist.

They congratulated the union on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of its founding in their speeches and pledged to make further efforts for Japan-Korea friendship and solidarity for Korea's territorial reintegration.

At the meeting congratulatory messages from the DPRK and women's organizations of other countries were introduced. Among them were the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland (the DPRK) and the Women's International Democratic Federation.

On the evening of the day a reception was given in Tokyo to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the union, where Doi Takako, chairperson of the Japan Socialist Party, made a congratulatory speech.

The KDWUJ was founded on Oct. 12, 1947 following the formation of the Democratic Women's Union of North Korea on Nov. 18, 1945 and the proclamation of the Law on Sex Equality in North Korea on July 30, 1946, the first of the sort in Asia.

The union has its headquarters in downtown Tokyo and a Japan-wide network consisting of 47 prefectural headquarters, 300 chapters and about 1,500 branches. It has its own Korean-language quarterly journal "Choson Nyosong" (Korean Women) with a circulation of about 13,000.

The union is a member organization of Chongryun. Its priority task is to unite resident Korean women around the DPRK led by President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il; help them maintain their national identity as Koreans; defend their democratic national rights; and contribute to promoting the reunification of the homeland and international solidarity with Japanese women and women of the world. The union also encourages Korean women to participate in public activities to heighten their social status.

In 1968 the union became a member of the Women's International Democratic Federation which unites 138 organizations in 124 countries in the world.

Korean women in Japan attending the meeting to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan held in Tokyo on Oct. 12.

Japanese Women's Meet Supports DPRK's Disarmament Tack

The Japanese Women's Meeting to Support Korea's Independent Peaceful Reunification was held on Oct. 11 at the main hall of the International Conference Hall of Port Island, Kobe, Hyogo Prefecture, Japan.

The meeting was sponsored by the Japanese Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity with Korean Women.

The meeting was attended by about 1,000 Japanese women throughout the country.

Ms. Yamashita Masako made a speech on behalf of the liaison council.

Referring to the fact that the DPRK women delegation now visiting Japan could not participate in that gathering, she said that that was because of the Japanese government's hostile policy toward the DPRK.

She put emphasis on the need to make consistent efforts for a change in the Japanese government's hostile policy toward the DPRK.

Ms. Yamashita was followed by guest speakers—Chairperson Doi Takako of the Japan Socialist Party and Chairperson Pak Chong Hyon of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan.

Ms. Doi said that Korea's independent peaceful reunification matters much not only to Korea and Asia but to the world.

Detente in East-West relations and that in Korea are integrated. She emphasized the necessity of closer relationship between the DPRK and Japan.

Chairperson Ms. Pak Chong Hyon spoke next.

She touched upon the fact that the meeting was held a few months after the DPRK made a new disarmament proposal in July for the sake of Korea's reunification and denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. The meeting, Chairperson Pak said, would greatly encourgage the Korean people in their campaigns to promote the reunification of the country.

Ms. Shimizu Sumiko, general secretary of the Japanese Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity with the Korean Women, made a report.

In her report Ms. Shimizu referred to the efforts which has been made by the DPRK for the reunification of the country on the basis of independence, peace and great national unity since the DPRK was founded. She underlined the fact that the July 23 disarmament proposal illustrated the DPRK's sincere stance toward the reunification of the country.

At the meeting messages were introduced. They included those from Nagai Takanobu, socialist member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the Hyogo Prefectural Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party, Kawakami Tamio, member of the House of Representatives, and Motooka Shoji, member of the House of Councillors.

The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution to support the DPRK's disarmament proposal and to demand a change in the Japanese government's hostile policy toward the DPRK.

Japanese-Korean Women's Solidarity Meet Held Here

The Kanto Meeting for Friendship and Solidarity between Japanese and Korean Women was held on Oct. 4 in Tokyo, welcoming the DPRK women delegation.

Around 1,500 women gathered from Tokyo, Kanagawa and other prefectures in the Kanto area.

Five DPRK women headed by Nam Sun Hui, member of the DPRK's Supreme People's Assembly and president of the Pyongyang University of Education were introduced at the meeting.

Ms. Shimizu Sumiko, general secretary of the Japanese Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity with Korean Women delivered a welcome speech.

She said: It was an epoch-making event that her organization was able to invite the DPRK women delegation for the first time. This, she continued, would be a very good opportunity to strengthen solidarity between the Japanese and Korean women and promote the campaigns for the reunification of Korea.

Ms. Kubota Sanae, director of the women's board of the Japan Socialist Party also made a guest speech.

Members of the DPRK women delegation made speeches on the social position of women and education of children in the DPRK and solidarity movement between Japanese and Korean women.

The DPRK women delegation was invited by the Japanese Women's Liaison Council for Solidarity with Korean Women and visited Japan from Oct. 3 to 15.

Meetings were also held in Sendai, Fukuoka, Niigata and Kobe to welcome the DPRK women delegation.

(Continued from page 6)

* A delegation of the National Council of the Bulgarian Fatherland Front headed by Sava Delbokov, first vice chairman of the council.
* A delegation of the International Centre for Scientific and Technical Information headed by its Deputy Director Bobrek Jiri.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (July 12 – Sep. 21)

JULY 12

* A protocol of the Second Meeting of the Joint-Governmental Committee of the DPRK and the United Republic of Tanzania was signed in Dar Es Sakaam

AUG. 17

* An agreement on cooperation in veterinary field was signed in Pyongyang between the governments of the DPRK and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

AUG. 19

* A protocol of the 12th Meeting of the Scientific-Technological Cooperation Subcommittee of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Hungarian People's Republic was signed.

AUG. 25

* An agreement on cooperation in social science between the Academy of Social Science of the DPRK and the Academy of Science of the Republic of Cuba was signed.

SEP. 14

* A 1987-89 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Senegal was signed.

SEP. 17

* An agreement on the establishment of friendly relations between Pyongyang, the capital of the DPRK, and Prague, the capital of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, was signed.

SEP. 21

* An agreement on cooperation between the Korean Journalists Union and the Yugoslav Journalists' Union was signed. (KCNA)

Rodong Sinmun On Int'l Issues

Following are excerpts from bylined commentaries in Rodong Sinmun on international affairs. Rodong Sinmun is the organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

U.S. Interferes in Internal Affairs of China on Tibet

The amendment on the problem of Tibet was adopted by the U.S. Senate.

Some time ago the U.S. House of Representatives also adopted a similar amendment.

Meanwhile, U.S. publications have come out with improper tones slandering and insulting China and articles distorting the policy of the Chinese party and government toward the Tibet autonomous region.

The U.S. authorities invited Dalai Lama, an exile who fled abroad after the victory of the Chinese revolution, and allowed him to engage himself in political activities against China.

All these acts of the U.S. authorities are essentially aimed at detaching Tibet from the People's Republic of China and making it "independent", thus dividing China and destroying unity among nationalities of China.

This is an interference in the internal affairs of China.

Now the United States is trying to impair the authority of China in various ways and to destroy stability and unity of China by sowing discord within the country.

As the Chinese government declared time and again, Tibet is an inseparable part of China.

Many countries have already recognized this. The U.S. government had also recognized this a long time ago.

The interference of the U.S. lawmakers in the internal affairs of China, ignoring the norms of international relations and repeated demand of the Chinese authorities, is part of the anti-China campaign going on in the United States these days.

The People's Republic of China is a united multinational state which peoples of different nationalities of China founded together. Tibet was a territory of China from long ago. It was liberated in a peaceful way after the founding of the PRC to form an autonomous region. The people of the Tibet autonomous region are making progress together with other nationalities in one family of socialist China.

It is a futile act for the U.S. authorities to distort the reality of China and try to create estrangement between the Tibetan people and other nationalities of China. **(Oct. 14)**

Tension Must Be Defused in Gulf

The Gulf situation is getting complicated and strained as time flows, with growing danger of further aggravation.

The tension must be defused in this region.

The government of our Republic, from the day when the Gulf war broke out, has maintained and carried through a fair and principled stand toward this problem.

The belligerent parties in the Gulf war are both non-aligned countries and, accordingly, the Gulf war is a serious problem deeply related not only to the peoples of the two countries but also to the cause of justice of the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the world progressive people.

In approaching the Gulf war problem, our people have always adhered to the principles of respecting the sovereignty of the two countries and treasuring the solidarity and progress of the peoples of the non-aligned and Third World countries and the interests of peace.

Regarding the outbreak of the Gulf war itself very unhappy, we refrained from getting involved in the dispute and from act of siding with and helping any belligerent party and fanning the dispute. And we hoped that the dispute would be solved fairly and impartially in a peaceful way in the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the non-aligned movement as a whole under all circumstances and manifested such view and stand.

If the Gulf war continues and the situation in the region fails to return to normal, it would go against the desire and interests of the world peace-loving people and brings enormous losses to the belligerent parties and the non-aligned movement and would be beneficial only to the imperialists. This is as clear as noonday.

The massing of the huge armed forces of the U.S. and other imperialists in the Gulf region now is little short of adding fuel to the flame.

If things develop along this course, the Gulf situation will become more complicated and acute and the expansion of the war would entail grave consequences.

Our people hope that the problem of the Gulf war will be solved peacefully at an early date in the interests of the two peoples and will maintain in the future, too, our principled stand towards this problem. **(Oct. 15)**

UN Dels. on DPRK's Efforts

(Continued from page 1)

country on those principles is to found a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo through the unity of the north and the south of Korea while leaving the social systems in the north and the south as they are.

The Czechoslovak delegate stressed that the arms reduction proposal of Pyongyang and the important step unilaterally taken for the realization of the proposal will make a great contribution to the peaceful reunification of the country.

The delegate of Bulgaria said that Sophia has supported the initiatives of Pyongyang to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic basis and its proposal to convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone.

The Korean people's struggle for the national reunification was supported by delegates from:

Poland, Hungary, Albania, Mongolia, Vietnam, India, Laos, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, Guyana, Syria, Libya, Ethiopia, Madagascar, Benin, Rwanda, Ghana, Angola, Guinea, Mali, Democratic Yemen, Burkina Faso, Belize, United Arab Emirates, Niger, Zimbabwe, Congo, Barbados, Djibouti, Zambia, Botswana, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya and Ukraine of the Soivet Union.

DPRK Hits Anti-Bulgaria Plot of US & Turkey

Commenting on the ever intensified moves of the Turkish authorities against Bulgaria, Minju Choson, organ of the government of the DPRK, on Oct. 3 branded recent outburst of Turkish Prime Minster Turgut Ozal threatening Bulgaria as a downright challenge to it, a socialist state, and a knavish act making a mockery of international law.

The author of the commentary says:

The U.S. imperialists and the Turkish reactionaries instigated by them who have achievements made by the Bulgarian people in socialist construction and the rising international authority of Bulgaria as an eyesore are viciously acting to impair the authority and prestige of Bulgaria and destroy the unity of the people and disorganize socialist Bulgaria from within by driving a wedge among nationalities and creating discord and antagonism at any cost.

The reckless remarks of the Turkish prime minister this time cannot be an exception.

The Turkish reactionaries are taking an active part in manoeuvres not only against Bulgaria but against other socialist countries as well.

Facts prove that the Turkish reactionaries are intensifying their anti-socialist acts, blindly following the aggressive and belligerent policy of the U.S. administration.

The DPRK government and people strongly denounce the anti-Bulgaria, anti-socialist acts of the Turkish authorities.

Their moves against socialist and neighbouring countries are criminal acts going against the trend of the present era toward peace, security, friendship and cooperation and against the interests of the Turkish people, too.

The Turkish reactionaries should act with discretion looking straight into the demand of the times and desire of the people.

This can be seen in the fact that the Turkish government transferred more than 5,000 rocket shells to the south Koreans when the peace-loving people of the world oppose moves of Washington and Seoul for the provocation of a new war, a nuclear war, and unanimously demand peace and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Seoul's Spy Boat

(Continued from page 1)

for military espionage against us.

"This is a flagrant violation of the preamble and paragraph 12 of the Armistice Agreement on insuring a complete cessation of hostilities and of all acts of armed force in Korea and paragraph 15 of the agreement which stipulates that naval forces shall respect the waters contiguous to the land area of Korea under the military control of the opposing side."

"It was necessary for the enemy to fake up 'threat from the north' as a pretext for beclouding the image of the DPRK and justifying this fascist crackdown at any cost among the people at home and abroad," he said.

"The south Koreans perpetrated this provocation with a view to impairing the image of our Republic among people at home and abroad and inventing a pretext for anti-communist confrontation to justify their fascist repression and clamorous repression of 'leftist pro-communist forces' and to rendering credibility to their outcries over 'threat of southward invasion' around the '88 Olympics," he said.

Denouncing the enemy side for infiltrating a spy boat deep into the territorial waters of the DPRK to make a hostile provocation with an insidious military and political aim, the senior member strongly demanded that it give up without delay its hostile acts and anti-communist confrontation racket against the DPRK.

Far from admitting his crime and giving assurances that he would comply with our demand, the American delegate resorted to crafty intrigues to shift the blame for the incident on to the Korean side, claiming that the sunken boat was a fishing boat, not a spy one, and that it did not intrude into the north's territorial waters but was fishing in the high seas.

The senior member said:

"The fact that the boat of the enemy side was a spy boat, not a fishing one, can be seen in its navigating in our territorial waters with lights turned off.

"According to international sea rules, any boat sailing at night is to keep navigation light, left and right lights and other necessary lights turned on.

"However, the boat of the enemy side was navigating with navigation light, left and right lights, stern light, sail light and other lights turned off.

"That the boat was a spy boat, not a fishing one, is also proved by the fact that it fled instead of complying with the demand of our patrol boat.

"The international sea rules prescribe that any unidentified boat which infiltrated into other's territorial waters is to be apprehended, and it has only to obey.

"Nevertheless, the boat of the enemy side took to flight and, finally, collided against our boat suicidally to be sunken."

Support for Arms Cut

(Continued from page 1)

a very significant one which consolidates the position of the world people for peace, detente and disarmament.

General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam and Malagasy Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona also expressed their support to the DPRK's arms cut proposal.

The July 23 proposal of Pyongyang, according to the report, was supported by: Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister; Paul Robertson, general secretary of the People's National Party of Jamaica; Hamilton Green, member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Guyanese prime minister; E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist); and Rigoberto Padilla, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Honduras.

Meanwhile, a solidarity letter recently came to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea from Ranji Chandisingh, general secretary of the People's National Congress of Guyana, in support of the July 23 statement of the DPRK government.

On Sep. 20, a joint statement supporting the disarmament proposal of Pyongyang was made public by delegates of communist parties of Luxemburg, Ireland, Portugal, Belgium, San Marino, the Netherlands, Finland and Lebanon, and delegates of the Workers' Party of Switzerland and the Swiss Autonomous Socialist Party which attended the organ festivals of the German Communist Party and the Italian Communist Party.

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